



THE PRIME EXAMINATIONS 2022

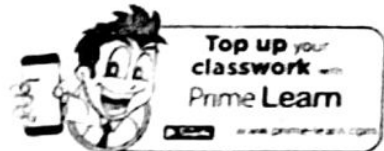
P.7 PRE - PLE TRIAL SET IV

INTEGRATED SCIENCE (Abridged Curriculum)

Time allowed 2 hours 15 minutes

INDEX NO.

Random No.				Personal No.			



Candidate's Name:

Candidate's Signature:

School Random No.

District ID:

READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

- 1 Do not write your school or district name anywhere on this paper
- 2 This paper has **two** sections **A** and **B** Section **A** has 40 questions and section **B** has 15 questions
- 3 Answer **all** questions. All answers to both sections **A** and **B** must be written in the spaces provided.
- 4 All answers **must** be written using a **blue** or **black** ball point pen or ink. Any work written in pencil other than graphs and diagrams will **not** be marked
- 5 Unnecessary **changes** in your work and handwriting that cannot easily be read may lead to **loss of marks**.
- 6 Do **not** fill anything in the table indicated "For Examiners' use only", and those boxes inside the question paper

FOR EXAMINERS' USE ONLY

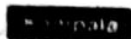
QUESTION NUMBER	MARKS ATTAINED	INITIALS
1 - 10		
11 - 20		
21 - 30		
31 - 40		
41 - 43		
44 - 46		
47 - 49		
50 - 52		
53 - 55		
TOTAL		

APPROVED:

Consultant
Integrated Science Department (PEC)

PUBLISHERS OF:

BOOKS



Turn Over

Section A. (40 Marks)

1. Name the **component of air** with the least percentage.

2. Why do we need clean water during bathing?

3. To which group of animals can you group a dog?

The diagram below shows an equipment used in feeding of babies. Use it to answer the questions 4 and 5.



4. Under what kind of feeding babies is such equipment used?

5. Give one condition that can lead to the type of feeding babies named in (4) above.

6. Which disorder of the muscular system is caused by sharp objects?

7. State the importance of a spur to a domestic fowl?

8. How can an apiarist reduce the swarming of bees in his farm?

9. Why are maize grains grouped under monocots?

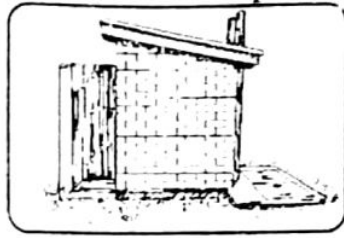
10. State one advantage of using flush toilets.

11. How is an inclined plane as a machine simplify work?

12. Give one way of controlling the spread of lice at home.

13. Why is a measles vaccine given to babies at 9 months?

The diagram below is of a pit latrine. Use it to answer questions 14 and 15.



14. Of what importance is the above structure at home?

15. State one way of keeping the above structure clean.

16. Why should communities participate in health promotion?

17. Which one advice can you give to a mother whose baby is dehydrated?

18. State one quality of essential drugs.

19. Write one effect of opaque objects on light.

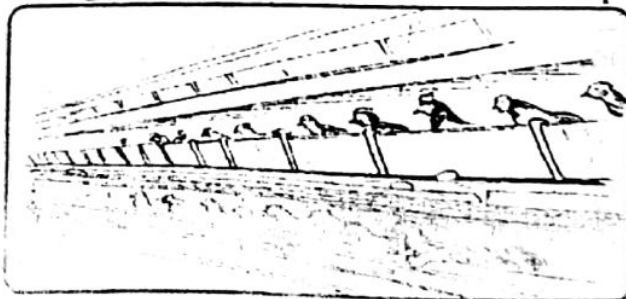
20. Give one way a cattle farmer can control endo parasites.

21. Why should we include roughages in our diet?

22. Name the smallest blood vessels in the human body.

23. State one condition under which a torch can fail to work.

Study the diagram below and use it to answer questions 24 and 25.



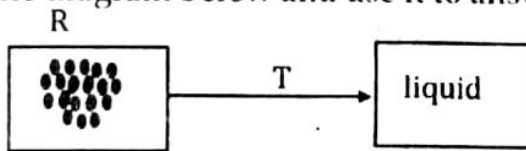
24. Name the system of keeping poultry shown in the diagram above.
25. Give any one advantage of rearing poultry using the method named in (24) above.
26. How can mulching improve on soil fertility?
27. Write one example of a foreign body in the eye.
28. What type of current electricity is produced by a dynamo?
29. Name the instrument used to measure the densities of different liquids.
30. Why should a goat house be constructed with a slanting floor?

31. In which state of matter does sound travel fastest?

32. What do we call the practice of growing trees with crops on the same piece of land?

33. How are incisor teeth useful to people?

Study the diagram below and use it to answer questions 34 and 35.



34. Name the state of matter marked R.
35. Which form of energy enables process T to take place?
36. Write one indicator of a dirty compound.
37. To which group of arthropods would you classify sand hoppers?
38. State one danger of strong wind.
39. Name the fungus that is useful in the process of fermentation.

40. Where does respiration take place in the human body?

Section B. (60 Marks)

41. (a) What happens to the following organs during the process of breathing in.

(i) Lungs; _____

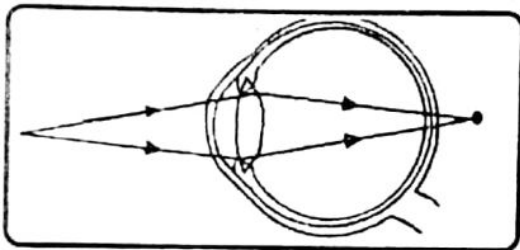
(ii) Ribs; _____

(b) Name the gas that is:

(i) reduced in the environment during respiration

(ii) increased in the environment during respiration

42. Study the eye defect below and use it to answer questions that follow.



(a) Name the eye defect shown in the diagram above.

(b) State one cause of the above eye defect.

(c) How can one correct the above eye defect?

(d) Apart from the above eye defect, write other one eye defect.

43. (a) State any two ways of conserving soil.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(b) Write down two effects of harmful materials on soil.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

44. (a) In which two ways can poison be introduced in the body?

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(b) Give one example of poisonous substances in the environment.

(c) What is the importance of giving a lot of fluids to a person who has taken poison?

45. (a) How useful are the following items when cleaning our bodies?

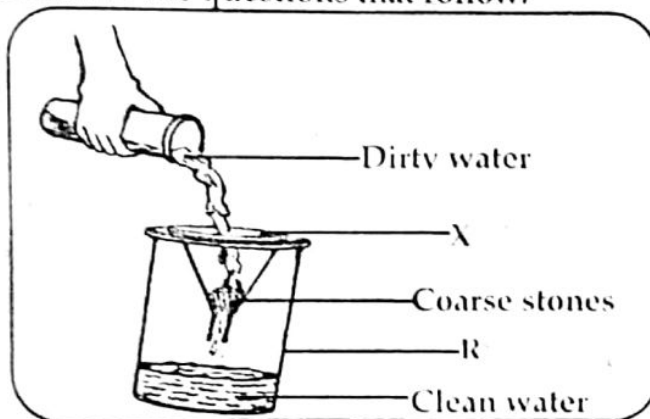
(i) ear buds

(ii) dental floss

(b) Mention the personal hygiene practice that prevents diseases spread through having long finger nails.

(c) How does washing of clothes prevent a bad smell?

46. The diagram below shows a simple method of making water clean. Study and use it to answer the questions that follow.



(a) Name the method of cleaning water shown in the above diagram.

(b) Apart from coarse stones, name any two other local materials which are placed in container X.

(i) _____ (ii) _____

(c) Why should the clean water obtained in container R be boiled before drinking?

47. (a) Write any two diseases of tuber crops.

(i) _____ (ii) _____

(b) Mention any two signs of diseased plant.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

48. (a) Give the meaning of the following terms as used in keeping rabbits.
(i) Kindling.

(ii) Cuniculture.

(b) What name is given to the following rabbits:

(i) female mature rabbit _____

(ii) male mature rabbit _____

49. (a) Mention two methods used to obtain information during health survey.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(b) State one importance of carrying out health surveys.

(c) Name the element of PHC that provides information about health to the people in the community.

50. The table below shows human body organs, the digestive juice and the food digested. Study and complete it correctly.

Organ	Digestive juice	Food digested
Mouth	(a) _____	Cooked starch.
(b) _____	Gastric juice	Proteins.
Liver	Bile	(c) _____
Small intestines.	(d) _____	Proteins starch, fats.

51. (a) Which health practice promotes general body cleanliness?

(b) State any two advantages of above health practice.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(c) What health problem is Peter likely to face when he bites his finger nails?

52. (a) State any two advantages of keeping exotic breeds of cattle over local breeds.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(b) Name one example of a local breed of cattle.

(c) Give one reason for cross breeding cattle.

53. Amos left a nail outside for a night. He found a brown powder on it.

(a) What do we call the brown powder on the nail?

(b) Name the process that led to the formation of the brown powder on the nail.

(c) Give one way how that process can be prevented.

(d) State one condition necessary for the above process to take place.

54. (a) Write any two properties of friction.

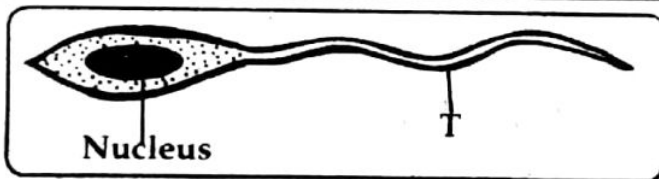
(i) _____

(ii) _____

(b) What name is given to the type of friction that occurs in the fluids?

(c) State one way how the force of friction is important to a bicycle rider.

55. Study the diagram below and use it to answer the questions that follow.



(a) Name the reproductive cell shown above.

(b) Of what importance is part T to the above reproductive cell?

(c) State any two ways of caring for the reproductive system.

(i) _____

(ii) _____



Hidden Tip For Excellence in Integrated Science.

Answer the question asked not what you wish was asked.

Pay attention to the question rather than writing everything you know about the question.

SECTION A (40 Marks)

NO	ANSWER
1.	Carbon dioxide.
2.	To remove dirt and germs.
3.	Vertebrates.
4.	Bottle feeding.
5.	In case the mother is dead, when the mother is not a round, has AIDS, has severe breast cancer, a baby refuses breast milk.
6.	Cuts.
7.	For protection/defence.
8.	By providing/building/hanging more hives to a void overcrowding, by avoiding direct sunlight into the hive, by a voiding direct smoke into the hive, avoid bad smell to near the hive, avoid too much noise around the hive .
9.	Maize grains have one cotyledon.
10.	They are easy to clean, they do not smell, they can be put inside the house and vehicles.
11.	By reducing the effort required to move an object.
12.	By ironing beddings, by spreading the beddings in the sunshine.
13.	The child is born with natural immunity against measles that lasts up to around 9 months.
14.	For proper disposal of human wastes, for defecation and urination.
15.	Scrubbing the floor, by removing cobwebs, by sweeping the floor.
16.	To promote health of its members.
17.	Take a lot of fluids, take oral rehydration solution.
18.	They cure diseases, they should be affordable, meet people's common health needs, be accessible, be effective to cure diseases, have a value for money etc.
19.	They obstruct light and form shadows.
20.	By deworming animals, drain grazing areas to control liver flukes, keep the animals' shelter and troughs clean.
21.	To prevent constipation, to allow easy digestion of food, to reduce the risk of colon cancer, to add bulk to the diet.
22.	Capillaries.
23.	When the bulb is not fixed properly, dry cells are not arranged properly, cover is not fixed properly.
24.	Battery or cage system.
25.	Birds are protected from wild animals, eggs are easy to collect, diseased birds are easily identifies, it is easy to identify unproductive birds, eggs don't get lost, records on individual birds can easily be kept.
26.	Mulches rot/ decompose to form humus.
27.	Insects, small stones, small seeds, iron filling, dust etc.
28.	Direct current.
29.	Hydrometer.
30.	For easy cleaning, for easy flow of urine.
31.	In solids/ solid state.
32.	Agro-forestry.
33.	They are used for tearing food.
34.	Solid state.
35.	Heat energy.
36.	Bushes around home, presence of vectors in the compound, of rubbish in the compound, bad smell in the compound.
37.	Crustaceans.
38.	Strong wind destroys houses, crops, trees, causes soil erosion.
39.	Yeast
40.	In the body cells.

Section B (60 Marks)

41. (a) (i) Lungs expand. (ii) Ribs move upwards and outwards.
(b) (i) Oxygen. (ii) Carbon dioxide.
42. (a) Long sightedness (Hypermetropia)
(b) Having small or short eye balls, having too thin eye lens.
(c) By wearing spectacles with convex lens.
(d) Short sight (Myopia), old age sight (presbyopia), astigmatism, colour blindness.
43. (a) By mulching, by cover cropping, by bush fallowing, by terracing, by afforestation, by strip cropping, by growing legumes.
(b) They lead to soil pollution, kill organisms living in soil, block air from entering the soil, polythene papers prevent water from sinking into the soil, they lead to soil exhaustion etc.
44. (a) Through air, through poisoned food, through animals bites (snakes, rapid dogs), injections, swallowing (orally)
(b) Paraffin, jik, petrol, rat/insect, poison, pesticides, snake venom, herbicides, acaricides, expired drugs etc.
(c) To dilute the poison in the stomach.
45. (a) (i) For removing wax/ for cleaning the ears.
(ii) For removing plague between the teeth.
(b) Cutting finger nails short.
(c) It removes dirt and germs from clothes.
46. (a) Filtration.
(b) Soil, sand, leaves, animal wastes etc.
(c) To kill germs.
47. (a) Cassava mosaic, leaf spot, bacterial blight, brown streak disease, bacterial wilt, sweet potato mosaic etc.
(b) Yellowing of leaves, stunted growth, rotting of the tubers, wilting of the leaves, dark brown patches on the leaves, white and yellow spots on the leaves.
48. (a) (i) Is giving birth to young rabbits by a doe.
(ii) Is the practice of keeping and managing rabbits.
(b) (i) Doe. (ii) Buck
49. (a) Through interviews, through observation.
(b) It helps leaders to identify the health problems in the society, they help to tell how big a health problem is, the surveys help to improve on health conditions in the community.
(c) Immunisation.
50. (a) Saliva. (b) Stomach. (c) Fats. (d) Intestinal juice/ succus entericus.
51. (a) Personal hygiene.
(b) It controls the spread of germs, it prevents skin diseases, removes dirt from the body, prevents breeding of disease vectors, it helps one to be healthy, it prevents bad body smell etc.
(c) He will suffer from typhoid, cholera, dysentery, diarrhoea.
52. (a) Exotic breeds mature quickly than local breeds, exotic breeds produce more meat and milk than local breeds.
(b) Boran cattle, Nsanga cattle, Ankole long horned cattle, small East African Zebu.
(c) To improve animals with poor qualities.
53. (a) Rust.
(b) Rusting
(c) By painting metals, by galvanizing, by oil and greasing the surface of the metal, by alloying, by using tar.
(d) Presence of oxygen, water/ moisture.
54. (a) The rougher the surface, the greater the force of friction/ the heavier the load, the greater the force of friction/ whenever friction occurs heat is produced/ friction does not increase with an increase in surface area.
(b) Viscosity friction.
(c) It helps in stopping bicycles using brakes.
55. (a) A sperm cell.
(b) It helps the sperm cell to swim in semen.
(c) Avoid cleaning the vagina with long finger nails and soap, avoid wearing tight underwear, avoiding sharing body towels, avoid nylon made panties, abstain from sex until marriage, observe good hygiene during menstruation, always wash all the under wears clean, wash the fore penis with clean water, shaving the long pubic hair.